

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/4087/Add.3
30 March 1959

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fourteenth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Asian Territories

BRUNEI^{1/}

^{1/} In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash (-)	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Brunei is situated on the north-west coast of the Island of Borneo and forms two enclaves into the Territory of Sarawak. It has an area of 2,226 square miles and a coastline of about 100 miles. The land varies from steep rocky hills in the east to swamps in the west. The climate is tropical, with high humidity and copious rainfall.

Population

The last census, taken in November 1947, gave a total population of 40,657 consisting of 31,161 indigenes, 8,300 Chinese, 802 other Asians, and 394 Europeans and Eurasians. At the end of 1957 the total population was estimated at 74,646, compared with 52,349 in June 1953. Over 42,000 of the population were living in 1957 in three town areas (Brunei Town, the capital, Seria and Kuala Belait, which includes the oilfields) and the remainder was scattered through the rural areas. The population density in 1957 averaged 32.8 persons per square mile.

The principal indigenous groups are the (Brunei) Malays (49 per cent - 1947), followed by Kedayans (17 per cent) and Dusuns (7 per cent). The Malays in Brunei are predominantly fishermen and cultivators of wet padi, rubber and fruit gardens, and engage in such cottage industries as making silverware and strawwork. It is only recently that the Dusuns and other smaller groups have been induced to adopt a more settled method of cultivation.

Vital statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957^{a/}</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population	45.6	55.5	45.5
Death rate per 1,000 population	19.3	15.4	15.6
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	79.8	113.3	136.4

a/ Based on a mid-year population of 73,023.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy depends largely on the production of oil, the principal industry and chief source of employment, income and revenue. The budget surplus and favourable trade balance were due almost entirely to the output of the Seria oilfield. Mining rents, export duties, taxes and royalties from the oil industry have financed post-war reconstruction and development.

The Territory was occupied during the Second World War and suffered severe destruction in the main town areas and oilfields. Following the re-establishment of civil administration, the Government was chiefly occupied with reconstruction work and with laying the foundation for improved public services. Owing to the lack of trained personnel and skilled labour and the shortage of essential materials, the progress of rehabilitation was slow and the work was not entirely completed at the end of 1953. In July 1953 the Sultan in Council approved a Five-Year Plan (1953-1958) calling for an expenditure of M\$100 million.^{2/} The plan included schemes for the construction of roads, an airport, a harbour, telecommunications, for the improvement of agriculture in general and of rubber and rice-growing in particular, and for the expansion of education and health services. About two-thirds of the funds were allotted to economic schemes and improvements of communications. A Development Committee with a majority of local members was set up to implement the plan and a Commissioner for Development was appointed.

By the end of 1957, less than M\$60,000,000 had been spent. Certain schemes (airport, telephone exchanges) were completed and others were near completion. Education schemes had been given priority under the plan. A large road programme was delayed by difficulties in obtaining road equipment and the lack of experienced personnel. Several medical building schemes lagged far behind schedule, in particular the plan for a large government hospital in the oilfield area, as doubt was felt by a majority in the State Council whether the hospital was necessary.

To encourage local inhabitants to undertake agricultural and industrial enterprises government loans are granted through a Development Loans Committee

^{2/} The local currency is the Malayan dollar which is equal to 2s.4d. sterling or US\$0.327.

at low rates of interest and on easy terms. These loans vary from small ones to local fishermen and peasant farmers to sums in excess of M\$300,000. In 1957 an amount of M\$1,991,202 was outstanding, compared with M\$3,326,000 in 1954.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Notwithstanding the labour directly or indirectly absorbed by the oil industry, agriculture remains the main occupation of the indigenous population. In 1957 only ninety-two square miles of the total area of 2,226 square miles were classified as agricultural land and included residential areas. The rest was forest. Cultivated land, estimated at sixty-five square miles, was mostly planted with rubber or rice. Except for a few rubber plantations, small farms were responsible for most of the agricultural production. The basic reason why a relatively small area is under permanent crop, is because of the small population of the Territory. In addition, the lack of mechanization, and the higher wages in oilfields and construction work have made growers leave their gardens.

Land is classified as state land and private land. Land not already held under title is designated as state land. The Land Code (Amendment) Enactment 1954 provides that land cannot be sold, mortgaged or leased to any person not a natural-born subject of the Sultan of Brunei, except with the approval of the Sultan in Council. With such approval, non-indigenous persons may acquire agricultural land on lease; to indigenous persons land is granted in perpetuity. External interests held in 1957 about 12,750 acres, apart from the oil-mining leases. The remainder was held by the indigenous inhabitants and the Government.

The development of agriculture forms a part of the Five-Year Development Plan, the emphasis being on the increased production of rice, the principal foodstuff, and rubber, the important cash crop. Research stations and padi test stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture. About two-thirds of the rice requirements are met by local production; in order to achieve self-sufficiency experiments have been conducted into the mechanized cultivation of padi and with irrigation schemes. In 1956, a soil survey was undertaken and plans were completed for the drainage and irrigation of 8,000 acres at a cost of M\$5 million. It is expected that upon completion of this scheme in three or four years' time, Brunei will be largely self-sufficient in rice.

Under a development scheme to revitalize the rubber industry, a sum of M\$1,976,500 was set aside from which subsidies were paid to small holders for new planting with approved stock at M\$300 per acre and for replanting at M\$500 per acre. A rubber nursery has been developed, from which high-yielding plants have been sold cheaply. It supplied almost 40,000 budded stumps, and 70,000 clonal seedlings to planters up to the end of 1957. A decline in the price of rubber in the last few years and the high cost of labour have resulted in a reduction in exports.

To assist farmers in improving their living standards, a Community Agricultural Extension Centre was started in 1957 on an experimental basis. Methods of cultivation of common crops are demonstrated by the Centre's staff on new land opened up by the farmers.

Principal crops

	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Production</u> (long tons)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Rubber	19,346	30,575	34,123	2,000	1,169 ^{a/}	1,152 ^{a/}
Rice	8,475	7,770	6,760	2,185	5,050	3,065
Sago	2,022	2,472	2,500	540	230	115

a/ Exports only.

Livestock

Stock-raising remains at subsistence level, and Brunei still depends largely on imports from Sarawak and North Borneo for its meat requirements. A small herd of breeding cattle was introduced at a breeding station, while work was continued to establish local grasses vital to animal husbandry. Between 1947 and 1957, the number of buffaloes increased from 5,493 to 12,113 and pigs from 1,994 to 5,410; cattle decreased from 2,185 to 1,292.

FORESTRY

Timber is an important natural resource as 75 per cent of the Territory is covered with primary forest; 42 per cent (938 square miles) is forest reserve of which only about 140 square miles are considered to be accessible for exploitation.

The forest policy formulated in 1951 is to conserve and develop the forests for the future, to supply all forms of forest produce and to obtain revenue. This policy also envisages the recruitment of local staff and its training in the management of the forests. The programme for the constitution of forest reserves was completed in 1955 and in the same year a Ten-Year Forest Development Plan (1955-1964) was approved to implement this policy further.

The timber industry is largely based on Kuala Belait and Tutong. The number of sawmills increased from three in 1947 to twenty in 1957. Most of these are small with a low production capacity; two are being equipped with electric motors. The development of the oil industry and an expanded public works programme created heavy demands for timber; domestic production, however, could only meet about three fourths of the local requirements. Export of timber is not permitted. Jelutong, one of the minor forests products, is exported to the United States for the manufacture of chewing gum.

	<u>Production</u>			<u>Value</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u> (thousands of Malaysian dollars)	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>
Sawn timber (cu. ft.):						
Heavy hardwoods	718,000 ^{a/}	73,000	38,000	...	511	228
Light hardwoods		411,000	484,000	...	1,233	1,452
Getah jelutong (long tons)	93	160	178	...	277	327

^{a/} Including poles and other wood.

FISHERIES

Fishing is mainly confined to inshore areas, estuaries and rivers. In 1949 a Fisheries Department was established primarily for research into the resources of neighbouring waters. The Department, as such, was discontinued at the end of 1951 but a marine officer remained in charge of fisheries development. A 1950 fisheries survey concluded that no modern type of experimental fishing could be undertaken. However, under the Five-Year Development Plan a scheme for teaching modern methods and introducing modern craft to local fishermen was inaugurated in 1955. The attempt to recruit a Malay-speaking fisheries officer was not

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successful and instead four local fishermen were sent to Malaya in 1957 for training. Between 1953 and 1957 the total landings of fish and prawns increased from 2,264 to 11,962 piculs and from 589 to 2,724 piculs respectively.^{3/}

MINING

Coal and oil are the known mineral resources. Coal is no longer commercially mined. The Seria oilfield was discovered in 1929 and is exploited by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company. Commercial production began in 1932 after the completion of a pipeline to the refinery at Lutong, Sarawak. It has become the largest producing field in the territories under United Kingdom administration. During the Second World War the oil wells and installations were demolished, and immediately after reoccupation the work of reconstruction commenced. Between 1945 and 1946 the production rose from 11,200 to 285,496 long tons. At the end of 1957 there were 279 wells. In 1955 a new find of oil at Jerudong, some forty-eight miles from the Seria field, was reported. Off-shore drilling in 1957 at a distance of twenty-one miles from the coast showed no evidence of oil.

Production of oil

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Quantity (1,000 long tons)	1,700	4,804	5,372
Value (1,000 M\$)	29,541 ^{a/}	264,573	320,196

a/ Exports only.

POWER AND INDUSTRY

The oil company generates all its electricity supply and sells electricity to government and commercial installations in Seria and Kuala Belait. The Government Electricity Department in Brunei Town operates three diesel power stations with a generating capacity of 1,010 kw. An electricity development scheme under the Five-year Development Plan called for an expenditure of M\$4 million. During 1955 new power plants for Brunei Town and Tutong were installed, and in 1957 a power station in Temburong came into operation. Total units generated and purchased by the Electrical Department increased from 1,058,594 kwh in 1953 to 4,895,106 kwh in 1957.

3/ One picul equals 133.33 lbs.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company became in 1957 the first company to be incorporated under a new Brunei Companies Enactment under the name Brunei Shell Petroleum Company.

Apart from the mining of oil there has been little industrial development except for the sawmills and two small brick factories. Silversmithing and handweaving prospered as cottage industries. The senior craftsman among the silversmiths was sent to London in 1957 to attend a nine months' course at the Royal College of Arts to study mechanical processes for speeding up production.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport

During the war and the subsequent occupation of the Territory, the roads deteriorated. The shortage of road stone, asphalt and trained staff impeded rehabilitation work. One of the main features of the Five-year Development Plan is the construction of an adequate road system which will also open up areas for forestry and agricultural operations. From 1954 to 1957 the road programme consisted of the reconstruction of several existing roads and the building of a new road from Danau to Seria. Since 1955 over fifty miles of new roads have been completed. At the end of 1957, the length of roads totalled 190 miles (122 in 1947), of which sixty-five miles (twelve in 1947) were built and maintained by the oil company. The latter also owns a short railway linking its Labi prospecting operation with the Seria oilfield.

Owing to the limited road mileage, the topography of the country and the up-river location of ports, rivers have become an integral part of the communications system. The Brunei river, however, is the only river navigable by ocean-going vessels, of a limited size (limit sixteen feet draught). Connexions with large ocean-going vessels are therefore made at Labuan, North Borneo, by a fleet of launches carrying produce and passengers, thus increasing handling and transportation costs. The lack of a deep seaport has handicapped commercial developments. Plans for the construction of a port at Muara have now been submitted by a consultant firm and were under consideration in 1957. A weekly cargo service is maintained between Singapore and Brunei Town and, since 1955, vessels operating from Hong Kong have regularly brought cargoes. Total net registered tonnage of vessels entering the port of Brunei Town in 1957 amounted to 322,340 tons, compared with 138,331 in 1955.

Prior to the opening of Brunei Airport in 1954 the only airfield in the Territory belonged to the oil company. Malayan Airways Ltd. now provide regular weekly services between Singapore and Brunei and daily feeder services between Brunei and North Borneo and Sarawak. The number of landings increased from 170 in 1954 to 3,264 in 1957. The Government, together with the governments of Sarawak and North Borneo, participated in 1957 in the establishment of a new company, which took over the combined internal air services for the three Territories.

Telecommunications

A direct radio telegraph service is maintained between Singapore and Brunei. Radio communication links Brunei with Kuching, Sarawak, and Singapore. In 1957 the manual telephone exchanges in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait were replaced by automatic systems.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Since 1947, there has been a continuous increase in the budget surplus although expenditure rose rapidly as a result of the amounts spent under the development programme. The introduction of a company income tax in 1950 resulted in a large increase in revenue in that and succeeding years. It was levied at the rate of 20 per cent on profits from 1950 to 1953 and of 30 per cent since 1953. This tax and petroleum royalties accounted for the major portion of government revenue.

There is no public debt. The fiscal year coincides with the calendar year.

Revenue and expenditure (thousand of Malayan dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Ordinary revenue	4,390	98,977	130,954
Ordinary expenditure	1,798	22,647	39,401
Main heads of revenue			
Income tax	-	50,979	57,462
Revenue from Government property	15,830	25,689	45,037
Interest	109	6,640	18,504
Duties, taxes and licences	2,431	14,315	4,960
Main heads of expenditure			
Public works	570	11,651	17,176
Miscellaneous services	369	3,678	4,368
Education Department	56	618	2,918
Medical and health	96	1,101	2,042

Development finance

As a result of its revenue surpluses, Brunei has been able to meet the cost of her M\$100 million development plan without external aid. Up to 31 December 1957, the total of actual development expenditure amounted to M\$59,729,707, leaving a sum of M\$40,270,293 available in the development fund.

Summary of expenditure under the development plan
(thousands of Malayan dollars)

	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>1953-1955</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>1957</u>
Basic surveys	295	-	77	78
Economic and communications	61,091	14,817	12,631	14,355
Health, education and welfare	27,975	4,709	4,470	3,914
Administration and equipment	4,908	3,026	1,056	597
	94,269	22,552	18,234	18,944

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In the past decade, exports have exceeded imports although the rate of imports has increased steadily as the development programme progressed. The exports not accounted for by oil and natural gas were rubber, jelutong and firewood. The major imports were vehicles, industrial machinery and rice. Almost the entire trade is directed through the entrepôt ports of Singapore and Labuan.

Foreign exchange control is exercised under the Foreign Exchange Control Enactment, which came into force on 1 January 1957. During the year, the general tariff was reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

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Imports and Exports
(thousands of Malayan dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General imports	18,746	123,322	107,463
General exports	31,205	282,593	316,906
Re-exports	...	5,139	5,549
Principal imports			
Mining construction,			
industrial machinery	511	14,809	11,551
Iron and steel	-	15,492	7,773
Vehicles	742	7,964	6,039
Rice	909	2,472	2,169
Principal exports			
Crude oil	29,541	263,962	313,737
Plantation rubber	1,282	1,699	2,180
Natural gas	256	515	636
Jelutong	...	271	243

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The presence of alien non-Bornean peoples and the differences in language and way of life among the indigenous population have in general not given rise to special problems of race and cultural relations. Women of all races are equal before the law and exercise complete freedom, although certain restrictions are imposed by Moslem and other social traditions. Nevertheless, the female school population has risen rapidly in the past decade.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Ordinance 1954 embodies the principles of the International Labour Conventions and provides protection for workers in such matters as hours of work, health conditions, medical treatment, age of admission to employment and labour contracts. A Commissioner of Labour was appointed in 1954 to deal with the implementation and supervision of labour legislation. New workmen's compensation legislation passed in 1957 increases the maximum amount of compensation payable to workers and their dependants.

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The principal large employers are the Government, the oil company and four rubber estates. Over 70 per cent of the regular labour force in 1947 and about one-third of that force in 1957 were employed by the oil company. The problem of unemployment has not arisen as the demand for skilled labour exceeds supply. To provide against any possible future unemployment two unemployment exchanges were opened in September 1957. It has been necessary to recruit regularly skilled workers on a temporary basis from Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore and unskilled labour from North Borneo and Sarawak. Their number for 1953 was estimated at over 900.

Number of wage-earners

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Government (public works)	419	1,261	2,290
Oil-mining	2,456 ^{b/}	4,952	3,384 ^{a/}
Rubber	420 ^{b/}	274	384
Sawmilling, woodworking and others	3,167

^{a/} In addition, 1,683 workers were employed by contractors operating on behalf of the company.

^{b/} Rubber and catch works.

In addition to a cost-of-living allowance and medical and health services, the wage rates paid by the oil company ranged from 80 cents to M\$2.00 per day in 1947. The rates paid to workers outside the oil company were lower. During 1957, the basic wage rates of the workers employed by the oil company ranged from a minimum of M\$4.11 per day for unskilled to M\$10.62 per day for the highest skilled artisans. Only eighty-nine out of a total of 3,384 workers regularly employed by the company in 1957 were on minimum rates.

Industrial disputes were of a minor nature. No conciliation machinery exists as yet; disputes are settled by the Commissioner of Labour. The oil company has an industrial relations department, and monthly meetings are arranged between labour and management representatives to discuss terms of service, working conditions, grievances and other matters affecting mutual relations and understanding.

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Vocational training

The oil company's technical school at Seria provides a three-year apprenticeship course and gives practical training in mechanics. Entry to the trade school is open to qualified pupils from any school in British Borneo. The school receives assistance from the Government to finance a training scheme, negotiated in 1953, under which twenty-five Brunei youths have been admitted annually since 1954. Apprentices at the school numbered sixty-two in 1952, 100 in 1953, and 168 in 1957.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

During the Second World War, the three townships of Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong were virtually destroyed by bombing. In the post-war period a large number of rural labourers moved to the main centres to obtain work, and overcrowding became a problem. In 1949 town plans for Brunei, Kuala Belait and Seria were drawn up by the Public Works Department and the Sanitary Boards, which control housing in the urban areas, decided that temporary building in towns would no longer be permitted. In spite of the Government housing programme for its employees, the provision of loans for house-building, and the provision of low-cost housing for the artisan class, pressure on housing has continued in the urban areas. In rural areas, the problem of housing was of a minor nature, except that the sanitation of long-houses has remained generally poor. Two resettlement schemes moving people from houses on stilts in the river to permanent settlement areas on land were completed in 1957. The oil company's housing scheme for 700 permanent houses for its employees was almost completed by the end of 1957; virtually all labour and regional staff are now housed in modern quarters.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

A State Pension Scheme was enacted in 1954 and provides non-contributory pensions and allowances without means' test of M\$20 per month for (1) persons of sixty years of age and over; (2) a blind person (plus dependent allowances); (3) lepers and lunatics (plus dependent allowances); (4) disabled persons.

All pensions and allowances are available to all races, subject to a residence test. Old age pensions came into effect in January 1955 while pensions for the blind and allowances for their dependents and for those of lepers and lunatics

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were introduced in July 1955. Disability pensions have not yet been introduced. The 1957 payments under the enactment were: (1) M\$593,980 for 2,452 old age pensioners, compared with M\$564,430 for 2,363 persons in 1955; (2) M\$24,870 for sixty-three blind pensioners and forty-two dependants, as against M\$10,350 for sixty-two blind pensioners with forty-seven dependants in 1955; (3) M\$240 for one dependant of a leper case, compared with M\$720 for eight dependants of three leper cases in 1955; (4) no allowance paid to any mental case, as against M\$380 for five dependants of two mental cases in 1955.

All moneys for pensions are provided from State revenue.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The incidence of crime was low, and juvenile delinquency is not a serious problem. The criminal cases totalled 1,801 in 1957, as against 422 in 1947.

	<u>Crime statistics^{a/}</u>					
	<u>Number of persons accused</u>			<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Adult:						
Men	1,210	1,202	1,768	1,039	1,059	1,709
Women	31	23	29	27	23	17
Non-adult	<u>18</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>7</u>
	1,259	1,261	1,802	1,087	1,118	1,733

^{a/} Prior to 1952, comparable figures are not available.

PUBLIC HEALTH

War destruction and the shortage of medical supplies and equipment made it difficult to provide a basic medical service immediately after the war. In 1950, medical and health services were improved with the introduction of mobile dispensaries and with the opening of a new hospital in Brunei Town equipped with modern apparatus.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company has its own general hospital, which renders services in Kuala Belait and Seria, both in public health matters and in clinical medicine. Close collaboration between the Medical Department and the oil company

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is maintained and the company has accepted the policy that eventually the Government shall accept responsibility for the entire medical and health services throughout the Territory.

Helminthic diseases, filariasis and malaria are endemic but malaria is being rapidly brought under control by anti-mosquito work in urban centres and by residual spraying of houses in the rural areas. Tuberculosis remained a problem. In 1952, a World Health Organization team visited Seria oilfield to conduct tuberculosis tests and to inoculate the employees and their families. A tuberculosis clinic commenced work in 1953. School children are now being tuberculin tested and vaccinated with B.C.G. In 1957, preparations for an X-ray and Mantoux survey of the whole Territory combined with a B.C.G. and curative programme were started. A feeding scheme was instituted in 1950 with aid from the United Nations Children's Fund whereby free meals or milk was supplied to all school children and to maternity cases. The scheme was put on a permanent basis as a State School Feeding Scheme in 1953. Under the auspices of UNICEF, two public health nurses from WHO did work in maternity and child welfare in the rural areas.

Although the staff of the Medical Department was expanded in 1957, with the recruitment of an additional medical officer and ancillary personnel, the shortage of trained staff in the health service remained a problem. Department staff requiring specialist training were sent abroad. In 1957, a medical officer on long-term contract studied surgery in the United Kingdom and nine other medical and health staff were sent to neighbouring countries for specialist training. Nurses, hospital assistants and midwives were trained within the Territory although the recruitment of local persons has been difficult as there were often no candidates from Brunei with sufficient educational qualifications. In an attempt to extend the health services more rapidly to the rural areas, a scheme for the recruitment and training of village medical orderlies and health assistants was introduced in 1957. Earlier, the Mobile Dispensary Service had been extended to reach remote areas. The provision of medical services suffered from postponements and delays in the Department's building programme.

The policy of the Medical Department is to provide a dental service primarily for school and pre-school children, and two fully equipped dental clinics are now available. Arrangements were made in 1957 to obtain two dental nurses from

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New Zealand so as to start the school dental services before the local nurses have completed their training in Malaya. The Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment) Enactment 1957 separates the registration of qualified and unqualified dentists into two registers, and provides that no more unqualified dentists will be permitted to register or practise in the Territory.

Malnutrition has occurred, particularly among children between the ages of two and five years. Ways are being sought to solve this problem.

The recurrent expenditure of the Medical Department increased from M\$96,564 or 5.3 per cent of the total Territorial expenditure in 1947 to M\$1,861,511 or 6.2 per cent of the 1957 total expenditure.

Piped water supplies have been constructed in all town areas.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>BSP Co./Mission</u>
Registered physicians	1	5	5	6
Medical assistants	24	36
Nurses of senior training	4	7	8	8
Certificated and partially trained nurses	40	50	62	33
Midwives of senior training	...	1	5	8
Certificated and partially trained midwives	8	11	28	-
Sanitary inspectors	...	2	3	1
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	...	5	5	10

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals	2	2 ^{a/}	3	108	172	330
Dispensaries	-	23 ^{a/}	7	-	16	16
Maternity and child welfare centres	-	-	9	-	-	-

^{a/} Including part-time dispensaries.

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EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The objective is to provide, as soon as possible, in a six-year course, free and compulsory primary education in the vernacular for children of all races from six to twelve years of age. For the realization of this objective, an educational development plan for 1954-1959 was approved, estimated to cost M\$15 million. The plan provided for a network of primary and secondary schools, the expediting of teacher training, the expansion of local and overseas scholarships for higher technical and academic training, and an expanded programme of adult education. The principle of free and compulsory education has been applied thus far only to Malay children. In case a school is within two miles of their homes, their attendance is now obligatory.

There are three main types of schools, according to the language of instruction. Malay schools have been provided by the Government, English schools by missions, the Government and the oil-company, and schools for Chinese children by the Chinese communities. In the past few years, the school system has become more unified, partly as a result of the Educational Enactment, 1952, which provided for the registration of private schools and teachers, and partly as the result of the increase of the Government grants-in-aid to the mission and Chinese schools. Under the revised system of grants, introduced in 1955, Chinese schools received in 1956 50 per cent of approved recurrent cost from the Government in addition to grants towards school building; the next year, the salaries of Chinese teachers were brought on a par with those paid by the Government. The condition regarding these grants was that the appointment of the school committee members would become the responsibility of the Education Officer, who also received authority to designate the chairman of the committee. The approval of the curriculum by the Education Officer was another condition, due regard being paid to the preservation of the Chinese language and culture.

During the war, many schools were destroyed or damaged, and after civil government was restored the shortage of schools and trained teachers adversely affected school attendance. With the appointment of an Education Officer in 1949 and the recruitment of more trained staff and teachers in 1950, the Government's educational effort was concentrated on providing primary schools (Malay and English). The first government English school was opened in 1951. The spread

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of education under the educational development plan is reflected in the increase in primary school enrolment from 5,491 in 1953 to 10,300 in 1957. A large portion of the educational development budget is being spent on building new schools. By the end of 1957, twelve permanent school buildings in the main towns and rural areas were completed. In the same year, the first Malay primary school for girls was opened in Brunei Town.

With the arrival of six officers from the United Kingdom in 1954 the extension of junior secondary education could be undertaken. An external examination for the junior certificate was held for the first time in 1955 in three junior secondary schools. It was found possible to start a senior certificate course in 1956 with sixteen students. In 1957, there were seven secondary schools with English as the medium of instruction. Three of these are government schools. The enrolment of the secondary schools increased from 332 in 1955 to 780 in 1957. Students entered for the Overseas Cambridge School Certificate for the first time in 1957. Their number was eight.

Prior to the opening of the Brunei Teachers' Training College in 1956, forty-six students had been sent to Malaya, North Borneo and the United Kingdom for a three-year course in teacher training. During 1957 thirty-five students were in training in the Brunei Teachers' Training College, in which the medium of instruction is Malay. Fourteen students graduated from the College at the end of 1957. Students are still being sent overseas for teacher training. The total number of students under overseas scholarships was seventy-seven (fifteen in higher education) in 1957, compared with eighteen in 1951.

A technical school is maintained at Seria by the oil company and provides a three year course.

A total sum of M\$5,992,443 (recurrent expenditure, M\$3,755,384; capital expenditure, M\$2,236,059) was spent by the Government on education in 1957, compared with M\$74,006 in 1947.

The number of children of school age was estimated in 1957 at 14,000.

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Schools

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Indep.</u>
Primary schools	24	8	34	11	51	14
Secondary schools	-	-	2	-	3	4
Vocational school	-	-	-	1	-	1

Pupils

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary schools	2,115	714	3,908	1,583	6,542	3,758
Secondary schools	-	-	967 ^{a/}	544 ^{a/}	545	235
Vocational schools	-	-	113	-	114	-

^{a/} Including post primary classes.

Teachers

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary schools	64	5	168	59	187	172
Secondary schools	-	-	8	6	32	22
Vocational schools	-	-	11	-	13	-

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Cultural institutions included five libraries and a historical society. The Sarawak Museum has a Brunei section for which Brunei makes a financial contribution annually.

The government information office provides reading rooms in the main towns, takes motion pictures of local events for showing and distribution, and issues press releases to the three weekly newspapers: one in English, which is circulated in Borneo Territories; one in English and Malay; and one in Malay.

Provision for broadcasting was included in the Development Plan and in 1957, Radio Brunei officially began regular broadcasting programmes with a 2 K.W. transmitter in Brunei Town. A new broadcasting station and a 20 K.W. transmitter were under construction at Tutong. The number of radio broadcasting receivers increased from 1,308 in 1954 to 2,500 in 1957.